

1 487 986

- (21) Application No. 26624/75 (22) Filed 23 June 1975 (19)
 (31) Convention Application No. 7 501 480 (32) Filed 17 Jan. 1975 in
 (33) France (FR)
 (44) Complete Specification published 5 Oct. 1977
 (51) INT. CL.² E02B 3/04
 (52) Index at acceptance
 E1H 15



(54) IMPROVEMENTS TO MODULAR ELEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTING
 HYDRAULIC AND SUBAQUEOUS STRUCTURES

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 No. 47 80. Piso, Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico,
 do hereby declare the invention, for which
 5 I pray that a patent may be granted to me,
 and the method by which it is to be per-
 formed, to be particularly described in and
 by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to modular
 10 elements for constructing hydraulic and sub-
 aqueous structures as described in my co-
 pending British patent application No.
 44152/74 (Serial No. 1485470). The ex-
 pression "hydraulic" is used to refer to
 15 structures which control, direct or channel
 flowing water.

These elements are formed by a flexible
 envelope which is provided with valve de-
 20 vices which enable the element to be filled,
 at the point where it is to be used, with a
 solid material (a mixture of sand and
 cement) which is injected under pressure.

The flexible envelope has the advantage
 that, when the element is placed in position,
 25 it is able to adapt to the configuration of
 the bed and to other elements which are
 already in position.

However, in certain applications, due to
 the way in which the flexible envelopes de-
 30 form when filled under pressure, and in par-
 ticular when the filling material is a quick-
 setting cement, the final shape assumed by
 the elements is not the one best suited for
 their function in the structure which is
 35 planned.

The present invention proposes to over-
 come or minimize this drawback and to give
 the element the final shape required, with-
 40 out at the same time losing the advantages
 which result from the flexibility of the en-
 velope, and while providing the additional
 advantage of pre-stressing the filling sub-
 stance to a certain extent.

Accordingly, the invention consists in a
 45 modular constructional element comprising
 a flexible envelope having an inlet valve for
 admitting a solidifiable fluid substance under
 pressure, said envelope also being provided
 with elongated reinforcing members which
 50 are expandable to create pressure on said

substance until the substance is finally
 solidified.

In order that the invention may be more
 clearly understood, reference will now be
 made to the accompanying drawings which
 show some embodiments thereof by way of
 example and in which:—

Figure 1 is a partly cut-away perspective
 view of a modular constructional element
 which is provided with reinforcing and pre-
 60 stressing means arranged between opposing
 side-walls of its envelope,

Figure 2 is a side-view of a modular
 constructional element the envelope of
 which is provided with members for con-
 65 fining its transversely, and

Figure 3 is a side-view, partly in cross-
 section, of a modular constructional element
 provided with internal reinforcing members
 and with a detachable external fitment for
 70 protecting these members.

Referring now to the drawings, in Figure
 1, the element consists of an envelope 1
 made of a flexible material, which is in-
 tended to hold cement or some other fluid
 75 solidifiable filling substance which is re-
 presented by the dots 2. This substance is
 introduced under pressure through an orifice
 3 which is fitted, as described in the afore-
 mentioned specification, with a suitable valve.

Elongated reinforcing members 4 are fixed
 between the opposing walls of the envelope.
 These members may possibly form an inte-
 gral part of the envelope if the material is
 such as to allow them to be produced when
 85 the envelope is moulded. The length of the
 members 4 when not under load is less than
 the corresponding inside dimension of the
 envelope when in the expanded state, and
 they are formed from a material having high
 90 mechanical strength which is capable of
 sufficient extension to allow the envelope
 to expand to a certain degree when the fill-
 ing material is introduced under pressure.
 The result is that members 4, by virtue of
 95 their mechanical strength and elasticity
 characteristics, restrict and modify the way
 in which the element deforms when filled
 while increasing its mechanical strength.

Furthermore, a pre-stressing action is 100

